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Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Letter dated 3 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

I have the honour to submit herewith the joint statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Sumgayit disturbances of 1988 (see annex).

I would be highly appreciative if you could kindly circulate the present letter and the annex thereto* as a document of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, under agenda item 4.

(*Signed*) Emil **Hasanov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

GE.18-06404(E)
1806404

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Annex to the letter dated 3 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

Joint statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Sumgayit disturbances of 1988 — Baku, 25 February 2018

Since the end of the 1980s, Armenia has resorted to violence, terror, provocations on ethnic grounds and the use of military force in an attempt to realize its baseless and illegal territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Those actions started with the attacks on the Azerbaijani population both in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and in Armenia itself, continued with Armenia's direct military aggression against Azerbaijan since 1991 and culminated in the brutal killing of thousands of Azerbaijani civilians, the ethnic cleansing of about 1 million indigenous Azerbaijanis from their homes in both Armenia and the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and the extensive destruction and pillaging of the seized areas.

The Armenian leadership, chauvinist Armenian ideologists and extremist organizations have planned and carried out inter-ethnic disturbances in other parts of Azerbaijan as well, which were necessary to them as a means of launching an extensive anti-Azerbaijani campaign to cover up the mass expulsion of the indigenous Azerbaijani population from Armenia, the separation of Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan, Armenia's unlawful annexationist intentions and the violent methods for their achievement.

At that time, the peak of inter-ethnic unrest was masterminded in Sumgayit in February 1988 and it was one of such deliberate provocations.

By 1988, Sumgayit, which is located about 30 km away from Baku, was a multinational city, since the local population was made up of 15 different nationalities. The number of the overall population was 258,000, out of which 18,000 were ethnic Armenians. No ethnic tensions were recorded in Sumgayit until February 1988. Nowadays, Sumgayit continues to preserve its multinational and multi-confessional features, like other cities of Azerbaijan.

On 26 February 1988, the central square of Sumgayit was captured by protestors who objected to the killing of two Azerbaijanis who had been shot by Armenians in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan on 22 February. By Armenian extremists and agent-provocateurs the protest was instigated towards the disturbances.

To investigate the unrest, the USSR General Prosecutor's Office opened a criminal case; the special operative-investigative group, headed by an investigator on especially important criminal cases Vladimir Galkin, consisting of 231 investigators and the same number of operatives from different parts of the USSR was formed. As it was revealed by the investigation of the USSR General Prosecutor's Office, the riots claimed the lives of 32 people, 26 of which were Armenians and 6 Azerbaijanis. With the verdict of the court, 92 persons were sentenced to lengthy imprisonment, and 1 was sentenced to the death penalty.

However, an investigation conducted by the USSR General Prosecutor's Office identified only some of perpetrators of the Sumgayit disturbances and provided their punishment with the decisions of the courts. Under pressure from the USSR political leadership and State Security Committee (KGB) of the USSR, the investigation failed to come to a logical conclusion and to determine the ones who ordered and organized the unrest in Sumgayit.

As a manifestation of Azerbaijan's decisive political will to investigate the true essence of this crime, the episodes on which USSR General Prosecutor's Office tried to pass in silence, with the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the Decree of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 19 March

2010 suspended five criminal proceedings of the former USSR General Prosecutor's Office on mass disorders in Sumgayit were renewed and combined into a single criminal case. The investigation was entrusted to the investigative-operative group under the First Deputy of the Prosecutor General, consisting of the investigators and operatives of the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Service.

The assessments and analysis of evidence collected by this investigation group confirm that the Sumgayit unrest was a provocation against Azerbaijan by the intelligence services of Armenia and the State Security Committee of the USSR. Armenian ideologists and their supporters in the high political leadership of the USSR, understanding the illegality of the separation of Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan based on the Soviet Constitution, resorted to such provocation with the aim of justifying the idea of impossibility of further coexistence of Armenians together with Azerbaijanis, providing the complete ethnic cleansing of the Azerbaijani population in Armenia and discrediting Azerbaijan.

The USSR State Security Committee's interest in the perpetration of this provocation was driven by the intention to destabilize the situation in the Soviet periphery in order to cut the intensified centrifugal aspirations, justify further repressive methods and to demonstrate that the Soviet Republics cannot survive alone without the strong centralized power of the USSR. Similar unrest and provocations were carried out by the KGB in Osh (Kyrgyzstan), Fergana (Uzbekistan), Tbilisi (Georgia), Vilnius (Lithuania) and other peripheral parts of the Soviet Union.

Despite the fact that on the eve of the disturbances and during their occurrence in Sumgayit and in the surrounding areas, there were sufficient personnel and mechanized equipment of the Internal Troops of the USSR Interior Ministry and defence forces, no preventive action was taken by them to bring the situation under the control.

The assaults against apartments and other violent actions were carried out on the basis of an advance prepared list of residents and plan under the leadership and command of Eduard Grigoryan, repeatedly convicted, an ethnic Armenian and a resident of Sumgayit. The Armenians who were subjected to attacks were the ones who refused to donate to the covert "Krunk" and "Karabakh" Armenian committees seeking the separation of Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan.

During the unrest, E. Grigoryan exercised special cruelty against Armenians and was fully identified by Armenian Majlumian sisters, whom he subjected to rape. E. Grigoryan was sentenced to imprisonment with the decision of court; however, after the collapse of the USSR he was transferred to Armenia's prison and was immediately released in suspicious circumstances. According to an ongoing investigation, he is accused of deliberate murder in aggravating circumstances, gang rape and other grave crimes and by a court decision, a preventive measure in the form of arrest was chosen in his respect and he was declared wanted by Interpol. His current address has been identified by operative means and brought to the knowledge of the public. However, E. Grigoryan, currently under the patronage of Armenia's intelligence services, continues to live freely in a third country.

Investigative materials demonstrate that if not for the humanism and audacity of the Azerbaijani population of Sumgayit, the scale of disturbances would have been bigger as planned by the organizers of this provocation. The testimonies of Armenian eyewitnesses prove that dozens of Armenians were sheltered and rescued by Azerbaijani families during the unrest.

Despite the special control and censorship of the USSR on photo-video recording, surprisingly photo/video filming of the events was carried out with pre-installed recording equipment and was immediately taken out of the territory of the USSR and widely disseminated by Armenian lobby organizations as part of the propaganda against Azerbaijan.

Although the events in Sumgayit were used deliberately for propaganda and disinformation purposes against Azerbaijan by Armenia and Armenian lobbying organizations, as a result of measures taken by the Government of Azerbaijan and the objective and fact-based investigative materials it has been proved with sufficient and

irrefutable facts that the Sumgayit unrest was organized by Armenian chauvinist nationalists and their supporters to achieve their insidious intentions.

At present, in order to identify and prosecute all organizers and perpetrators of the Sumgayit disturbances, as well as to disclose their supporters, comprehensive investigative-operative actions are being continued by the investigative group.

More detailed information on the Sumgayit events can be found at the following link: http://www.mfa.gov.az/files/file/Sumgayit_events.pdf.

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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

I have the honour to submit herewith the statement on the occupation by the Armenian armed forces of the Kalbajar region of Azerbaijan in 1993, and the military escalation initiated by Armenia in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan in April 2016, issued on 2 April 2018 by the spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I would be highly appreciative if you could kindly circulate the present letter and the annex thereto* as a document of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, under agenda item 4.

(*Signed*) Emil **Hasanov**

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

Statement of the spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hikmat Hajiyev, on the occupation of the Kalbajar region of Azerbaijan and the April escalation of 2016 – Baku, 2 April 2018

As part of the war unleashed by Armenia against Azerbaijan and Armenia's systematic policy of aggression and occupation against Azerbaijan on 2 April 1993, the Kalbajar region of Azerbaijan was occupied by the armed forces of Armenia. Kalbajar is located beyond the administrative boundaries of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and the offensive operation to occupy Kalbajar was mainly carried out from the territory of Armenia by use of heavy weaponry, Mi-24 helicopter gunships and advanced fixed wing aircraft.

As a result of the occupation, around 60,000 inhabitants of Kalbajar were subjected to ethnic cleansing and were expelled from their native lands, 511 innocent civilians were killed, 321 people were taken hostage or missing. Currently, more than 70,000 Kalbajar residents are living in many different regions of Azerbaijan as internally displaced people.

Private property of Kalbajar inhabitants was plundered and destroyed. Along with that center of the Kalbajar region, around 150 villages, dozens of historical-cultural monuments, one museum, Istisu sanatorium, more than 110 libraries, around 100 schools, 9 kindergartens and some hospitals were razed on the ground by the armed forces of Armenia. Serious damage was inflicted on the rich historical-cultural heritage of Kalbajar.

The Museum of History in the Kalbajar district, with its unique collection of ancient coins, an ancient cemetery, an Albanian cloister and churches in Vang village, Lech castle, Ulukhan castle, Galaboynu castle, Mosques in the Kalbajar district and in the villages, Taglidash bridge, the Cultural House after name of Ashig Shamshir and other historical monuments were destroyed by the armed forces of Armenia.

The original architectural features of the Ganjasar and Khudavank cloisters in the Kalbajar region, belonging to the ancient Albanian Christian heritage of Azerbaijan and having no connection with the Armenian Church, were changed to incorporate them into the Armenian Church.

Predatory exploitation of natural mineral resources of Kalbajar is also being carried out. Base Metals CJSC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Armenia's Vallex Group CJSC, registered in Liechtenstein, since 2002 has been exploiting the Gyzylbulag underground copper-gold mine near Heyvaly village in the occupied Kalbajar district of Azerbaijan. Predatory exploitation of that mine led to its almost complete depletion.

Since 2007, GPM Gold, a subsidiary of GeoProMining Ltd., has been extracting ore in Soyudlu gold mine in the occupied Kalbajar district.

The construction of the Vardenis-Aghdara highway through the occupied Kalbajar district of Azerbaijan is directly linked to gaining access to the areas in the occupied territories rich in natural resources and to facilitate exporting goods and minerals out of the occupied territories to Armenia and international markets.

As a result of predatory and illegal exploitation of mineral resources of Kalbajar serious damage has been inflicted on the environment.

Without due diligence, imports of minerals, including gold extracted from the occupied Kalbajar and other regions of Azerbaijan, by some western countries are matter of serious concern.

By blatantly violating international humanitarian law, Armenia transfers settlers and conducts demographic change of the occupied Kalbajar region, as was also confirmed by the OSCE fact-finding mission.

Following the statement of the President of the Security Council on 6 April 1993 (S/25539), the Council adopted resolution 822 (1993) with regard to the occupation of the Kalbajar region of Azerbaijan. Resolution 822 reaffirmed the principle of "the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory" and demanded "immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan".

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 822 (1993), the CSCE Minsk Group, composed of the nine countries, worked out the "timetable of urgent steps" to implement the resolution. Instead of withdrawing its armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan as demanded by the resolution, Armenia, on the contrary, continued to occupy the Agdam, Jabrayil, Gubadly, Fizuli and Zangilan regions of Azerbaijan in 1993.

In his report to the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 1993, the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference, Mr. Mario Raffaelli, emphasized that the Armenian side had disregarded Security Council demands, launched an attack, seized new territories in Azerbaijan and challenged the mediation efforts towards a settlement.

Along with resolution 822 (1993), the Security Council adopted resolutions 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), and demanded immediate, unconditional and full withdrawal of the occupying forces from all seized lands of Azerbaijan. However, Armenia until now continues to disregard the implementation of the Security Council demands.

The escalation of the situation and attack of densely populated Azerbaijani civilians with heavy weapons along the line of contact by the armed forces of Armenia on 2 April 2016, once again demonstrated that continuation of the occupation of the lands and the illegal presence of the Armenian armed forces in the seized lands of Azerbaijan remains a major threat to regional peace and security. In response to the attacks of Armenia, the armed forces of Azerbaijan have taken counter measures, which resulted in providing security of Azerbaijani civilians and the liberation of strategically important lands of Azerbaijan from the occupation.

Armenia has to understand that the occupation of Azerbaijan's lands, including the Kalbajar region, is temporary. The only way to achieve a durable and lasting settlement is to ensure the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, and the exercise by the forcibly displaced population of its inalienable right to return. The Armenian side, instead of wasting time and misleading its own people and the international community, must cease its policy of annexation and ethnic cleansing and comply with its international obligations and engage constructively in the conflict settlement process.

All responsibility falls on the Armenian side for the maintenance of the status quo of the occupation.

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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Letter dated 20 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

I have the honour to submit herewith information on ceasefire violations by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia across the line of contact in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as across the State border between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in January and February 2018 (see annex).

I would like to emphasize that systematic violations of the ceasefire regime by Armenia have become more frequent and violent in recent times, resulting in killings and injuries of Azerbaijani servicemen and civilians. These actions of Armenia constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The only way to ensure full respect for the rights of the civilian population is the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Armenian armed forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as demanded in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

In order to prevent the reoccurrence of such violations, it is important that the international community, including the Human Rights Council, respond accordingly to these situations by expressing serious concern over the violations of international humanitarian and human rights law by Armenia and condemning the perpetrators.

I would be most appreciative if you could kindly circulate the present letter and its annex* as a document of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council under agenda item 4.

(*Signed*) Vaqif **Sadiqov**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

* Reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

Annex to the letter dated 20 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for January 2018**

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
1–31 January	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**			
	Afatly village	AK	28	
	Ahmadali village	AK	32	
	Ahmadaghali village	AK	58	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	21	
	Bash Garvand village	AK	2	
	Chamanly village	AK	94	
	Chiragly village	AK/AKM	67	
	Evoghlu village	AK	5	
	Garadaghli village	AK/AKM	27	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK	50	
	Mirashilly village	AK	48	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/SVD	141	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Orta Garvand	AK	45	
	Saryjaly village	AK	10	
	Shikhlar village	DShK	1	
	Shuraabad village	AK	4	
	Yuzbashily village	AK	6	
	Zangishaly village	AK/AKM	40	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	128	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Minakhorlu village	AK	16	

** Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

*** AK: Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM: modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK: heavy machine gun; OCV: 9 mm automatic sniper rifle; PKM: modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG: handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD: sniper rifle; 60 mm M: mortar.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Alkhanchally village	AKM	12	
	Tazakand village	DShK	2	
	Zivilyan village	AKM	17	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashagy Abdurrahmanli village	AK/AKM	86	
	Alkhanly village	AK	67	
	Horadiz village	AK	97	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/60 mm M	531	
	Opposite positions	AK	77	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Alibayramly village	AKM	1	
	Ashaghi Askipara village	AKM	3	
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	24	
	Farahli village	AK	11	
	Jafarli village	AK/AKM	21	
	Gaymagly village	AKM/DShK	25	
	Gushchu Ayrim village	AKM	30	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM	30	
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM/DShK	37	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM/DShK	31	
	Mazam village	AK/AKM	20	
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM	38	
	Shikhly village	AK	1	
	Unnamed heights	AK	34	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Chalburun village	AKM/PKM	9	
	Galakand village	AK/AKM/DShK	5	
	Gasimaghali village	AKM	18	
	Goyali village	AKM/DShK	26	
	Mutudara village	AKM	25	
	Novoivanovka village	AKM	16	
	Zamanly village	AKM	21	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	18	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Balligaya village	AKM	7	
	Bashgishlag village	AK	3	
	Gargujag village	AKM	21	
	Gulustan village	AKM/DShK	58	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	Kharkhaput village	AKM	17	
	Opposite positions	AK	9	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM/DShK	94	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	13	
	Unnamed positions	AKM	49	
	Yenikand village	AKM	42	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	3	
	Zeyva village	AKM	16	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Kurdalylar village	AKM/DShK	13	
	Opposite positions	AKM	3	
	Pirverdilar village	AK/AKM	7	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Ahmadalilar village	AK	37	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK	40	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK	59	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	37	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions	AKM/PKM/DShK	325	
	Unnamed heights	AK	2	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM	82	
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	54	
	Damirchilar village	AK	8	
	Gapanli village	AK	60	
	Gaynag village	AK	2	
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM/DShK	35	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	134	
	Jamilly village	AK	5	
	Karmiravan village	AK	17	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK/ OSV/SVD	191	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Seyidimli village	AK	2	
	Tazakand village	AK	45	
	Unnamed positions	AK	1	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used***	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AK/AKM	59	
	Aghbulag village	AKM	7	
	Alibayli village	AKM	11	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	AKM	4	
	Garalar village	AK/AKM	7	
	Kokhanaby village	AK/AKM/DShK	40	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM	21	
	Opposite positions	AKM	8	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	24	

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for February 2018**

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*
1–28 February	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**		
	Afatly village	AK	11
	Ahmadali village	AK	20
	Ahmadaghali village	AK/AKM	52
	Ayag Garvand village	AK/AKM	12
	Bash Garvand village	AK	3
	Chamanly village	AK/DShK	86
	Chiragly village	AK/AKM	67
	Evoghlu village	AK	2
	Garadaghli village	AK/AKM	9
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK	39
	Mirashilly village	AK/AKM	44
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	126
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM	55
	Saryjaly village	AK	3
	Yuzbashily village	AK/AKM	4
	Zangishaly village	AK/AKM	13
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan	AK/AKM	123
	Gyamaddynly village	AK	33
	Minakhorlu village		
	Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan		
	Kohna Qyshlaq village	AK/AKM/DShK	14

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used***	*Number of ceasefire violations*
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan		
	Alkhanchally village	AKM/DShK	13
	Tazakand village	AKM	8
	Zivilyan village	AKM	30
	Opposite positions	AK	2
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan		
	Ashagy Abdurrahmanli village	AK/AKM	88
	Alkhanly village	AK	45
	Horadiz village	AK	110
	Shukurbayli village	AKM	62
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	490
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan		
	Ashaghi Askipara village	AKM	2
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	19
	Farahli village	AK/AKM/DShK	43
	Jafarli village	AK/AKM	16
	Gaymagly village	AKM/DShK	39
	Gushchu Ayrim village	AKM/DShK	48
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM/DShK	42
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM/DShK	51
	Mazam village	AK/AKM/DShK	7
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM/DShK	35
	Shikhly village	AKM	4
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/DShK	67
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan		
	Dordlar village	AKM/DShK	5
	Gaiakand village	AKM	10
	Gasimaghali village	AKM	20
	Garaveller village	AKM	8
	Goyali village	AKM	23
	Mutudara village	AK/AKM	58
	Novoivanovka village	AK/AKM/DShK	15
	Zamanly village	AK/AKM/DShK	29
	Unnamed heights	AKM	34
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan		
	Balligaya village	AKM	11
	Borsunlu village	AK	7
	Gargujag village	AKM	5
		AKM	48

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*
	Gulustan village	AKM	5
	Kharkhaput village	AK/AKM	13
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	75
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AKM	9
	Unnamed heights	AKM	46
	Unnamed positions	AKM/DShK	19
	Yenikand village	AKM	2
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	6
	Zeyva village		
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan		
	Kurdalylar village	AK/AKM	26
	Pirverdilar village	AKM	9
	Azgylly village	AKM	2
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan		
	Ahmadalilar village	AK	22
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK	48
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK	70
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	28
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/AKM	238
	Opposite positions		
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan		
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM	40
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	13
	Damirchilar village	AK	27
	Gapanli village	AK/AKM	64
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM	45
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM	110
	Jamilly village	AK	6
	Karmiravan village	AK	20
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	135
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	21
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan		
	Aghdam village	AK/AKM	71
	Aghbulag village	AKM	3
	Alibayli village	AKM	9
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	AKM	4
	Garalar village	AK/AKM	7
	Kokhanaby village	AKM	52
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM	17

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used****	*Number of ceasefire violations*
	Gosha village	DShK	4
	Opposite positions	AKM	4
	Unnamed heights	AKM	44